

as in Ure's "Millepore." At page 103 Prof. Nicholson, in defining his subgenus "*Heterotrypa*," states that the corallum "consists of two sets of corallites of different sizes," and that "in all the corallites the tabulæ are complete, and the small tubes are more closely tabulate than the large ones." He, however, does not mention the existence of tabulæ in the small tubes in his description of the internal structure of *Heterotrypa tumida*, Phill., nor in its variety *H. miliaria*, Nich. Neither have I found evidence of the existence of tabulæ in the smaller tubes of Ure's coral. If we compare Ure's Millepore with *Stenopora*, Lonsd., in which genus both it and Phillips's species were formerly placed, we find that it differs in several important points of structure from *Stenopora*. The latter, according to Prof. Nicholson ('Tabulate Corals,' p. 168), has the tabulæ remote and complete, with annular thickenings in the walls of its tubes, and also has small mural pores in its walls, these being characters not found in Ure's coral, which, while it has certain resemblances in its external form, ornamentation, and the internal arrangement of its corallites to *Heterotrypa* and *Stenopora*, yet differs so distinctly from either genus in possessing perforated tabulæ, that neither of these genera, nor any other with which I am at present acquainted, will admit the form under description as at present these other genera are defined. This being the case, I propose to place, provisionally, Ure's "Millepore" in the *Monticulipora* group, under the new subgeneric name of *Tabulipora*, this name being descriptive of its beautiful and interesting internal structure, which, so far as at present known, distinguishes this organism from all its near allies; and at the same time I shall restore to it Fleming's name of *Uru*, after its original discoverer and describer, the Rev. David Ure, the earliest pioneer of Scottish palæontology.

I am, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,
JOHN YOUNG.

Hunterian Museum,
University of Glasgow,
August 8, 1883.

XX.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Lepidoptera.*
By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE species here described have for the most part recently been added to the collection of the British Museum.

RHOPALOCERA.

Lycænidæ.

1. *Miletus cœlisparsus*, sp. n.

♀. Above bright fulvous; primaries with moderately wide costal and external black borders, the former bisinuated: secondaries with a longitudinal subcostal black streak, which does not reach the apex, but almost joins an arched submarginal series of about six black spots: body brownish. Under surface paler, more yellow in tint, ornamented with reddish-orange markings edged with black and metallic sky-blue spots and dashes (most nearly as in *M. eucletus*, but of a more simple character) as follows:—all the wings with a discoidal stripe almost filling the cell, but with two deep notches out of it, so as to render its inferior edge zigzag; an irregular discal band, arched on the secondaries, and a macular arched submarginal band, that of the secondaries uniting towards the costa with the discal band; an interrupted blackish line at the base of the fringe; the secondaries also have three unequal subcostal spots above the cell and confluent with the discoidal stripe, and two interno-median spots uniting the centre of the discoidal stripe to the abdominal margin: body below whitish brown. Expanse of wings 34 millim.

Island of Nias.

2. *Myrina inopinata*, sp. n.

♂. General aspect above of *M. timon* of Africa; primaries above velvety black, interno-basal third, excepting at external border, greyish olivaceous, in certain lights bright emerald-green: secondaries with the basal half brown, greyish towards the abdominal margin, purplish in the cell, and with white costal border; a black-brown elliptical patch from the end of the cell to the centre of the radial interspaces; a large grey-brown sericeous patch clothed with long hairs, crossed by the subcostal nervure; externo-discal area emerald-green, external border narrowly black, tapering to a slender line from the third median; a black submarginal spot on the first median interspace, and a second at anal angle; a white spot between these two; anal angle, fringe, and tails white: body greyish brown; head white-spotted; thorax with greenish reflections. Under surface orange: primaries with the external two fifths sordid; internal third sericeous white, with a large central silver-grey patch: secondaries with the externo-anal and abdominal borders white; an abbreviated zigzag black line

from the abdominal margin to the third median branch; four small blackish spots beyond this line, two large black spots, one on the first median interspace and the other at anal angle, and a slender black marginal line; fringe and tails as above: body below white. Expanse of wings 46 millim.

Island of Nias.

HETEROCERA.

Chalcosiidæ.

3. *Epyrgis parvula*, sp. n.

Allied to *E. papilionaris* of Drury from China, but much smaller; white, with a tint of sulphur-yellow; all the veins much more slenderly black-bordered than in *E. papilionaris*, the white spots on the borders comparatively larger; the outer margins of all the wings shining cyaneous. Expanse of wings 45-50 millim.

Darjiling and Nicobars.

4. *Isbarta lactea*, sp. n.

Creamy white; primaries with the veins on the basal half blackish shot with emerald-green, on the apical half broadly smoky brown with green reflections; external border rather narrowly smoky brown; apical area between the veins somewhat greyish: secondaries with the apex smoky brown; veins beyond the middle and external border irrorated with blue-green scales: thorax cream-coloured, spotted with green-shot dusky spots: abdomen cupreous brown, with whitish posterior margins to the segments. Wings below whiter, the veins less broadly bordered; secondaries with the abdominal half chrome-yellow, external border of these wings rather broadly dark brown with dentate-sinuate inner edge; body below white. Expanse of wings 57 millim.

Java.

This species somewhat resembles *Milleria adalifa* in colouring.

5. *Pintia cyanea*, sp. n.

Primaries as in *P. metachloros* of Java, laky chocolate with broadly emerald-green veins and an ill-defined subapical whitish quadrifid band; secondaries brilliant glossy cobalt-blue; body above dark emerald-green. Under surface blackish, shot in the cell of primaries and on the median and submedian veins of secondaries with blue: primaries with a basicostal

tapering white streak; a second similar streak below the median vein; an oblique band of five white spots beyond the cell, and a small spot close to the external angle: secondaries with the cell and a belt of white markings commencing on the interno-median area with two streaks, above it with three gradually decreasing spots, and terminating with a larger subapical spot. Body below white, the sides of the pectus and the legs varied with dark green. Expanse of wings 45 millim.

Sumatra.

Nyctemeridæ.

6. *Leptosoma melaneura*, sp. n.

Nearly allied to *L. coleta* of Cramer (which we have from Ceram, Malacca, and Java), but differing in the narrow black borders to its wings, the narrower irregular band across the primaries, and in the black colouring of the veins on all the wings. Expanse of wings 50 millim.

Island of Nias.

XXI.—Description of new Species of Reptiles and Batrachians in the British Museum. By G. A. BOULENGER.

(Plate V.)

Lipinia anolis, sp. n.

Snout pointed, as long as the distance between the eye and the ear-opening. Latter narrow, its anterior border with a feeble denticulation formed by four scales. Rostral large, truncated behind. Internasal pentagonal, about as large as one of the prefrontals. Latter in contact mesially, the suture measuring less than half their greatest length. Frontal four-sided, much longer than broad, the anterior sides forming an open angle, the posterior a very acute angle, the point being slightly rounded off. The suture between the frontoparietals measures at least half the length of the frontal. Interparietal of the same shape as the frontal, but smaller. Five supraorbitals, the anterior largest, but much shorter than the four others together; the space between the supraorbital regions considerably wider than in *Lipinia pulchella*. Nasal four-sided, pierced in the centre. Three loreals. Supero-labials eight or nine, sixth or seventh entering the orbit.